NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1898. - COPYRIGHT, 1898. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

MERRITT'S NEW DUTIES.

HE REGINS HIS WORK AS MILITARY GOVERNOR AT MANILA.

Gen. Otis Takes Command of the Army-Aguinalde, Who Controlled the City's Water Supply, Blas, Without Compulsion by Gen. Merritt, Permitted the Une of the Water-He Orders His Men to Plant Rice for Future War Reeds-Dewey Displeased Because the Moundnock Arrived So Late-Court of Inquiry.

Special Cable Desputches to Thin Burs. MANILA. Aug. 23.-Gen. Merritt has relinquished the military command here to Gen. Ous, and has assumed his duties as Military Governor.

Provost courts have been organized, and Col. Jewett has been appointed Chief Judge.

The situation growing out of the half-hostile attitude of the insurgents to the Americans is improving. Aguinaldo, who had control of the city's water supply, has permitted the use of the water without it being necessary to compel bim to do so.

The general situation is very quiet. The health of the army remains good.

Aguinaldo's Adjutant, Infante, says that the insurgent leader has ordered his men to lay aside their arms and to plant rice for future war nevers tiets.

The long delay in the arrival here of the monitor Monadnock from San Francisco dispeased Admiral Dewey, who believes she stand I have renened Manila Bay some days before Aug. 16, the day of her arrival. He has ord red an inquiry into the matter, and the court convened on the cruiser Baltimore today Capt Wildes is President of the court and Lieut. Scott recorder.

A searching inquiry will be made into the trouble that occurred at Honolulu between Capt Whiting and Paymaster Wilcox of the Monadnock, growing out of disparaging remarks made by Mr. Wilcox concerning the sisters of Capt. Whiting's wife, who is a daughter of a millionaire Chinese who formerly resided to Honolulu.

LONDON, Aug. 24 - The Standard publishes a despatch from Manila stating that the obstructions at the mouth of the Pasig River have beer blown up with 4rnamite. Business is being resumed with a rush

The Spanish Bank is greatly distrusted. owing to reports of an excessive note issue to aid the authorities during the siege. There was consequently a run on the bank, which was met with the assistance of the British banks.

It is said that the insurgents are unwilling to lay down their arms until they receive assurances of permanent protection by the Amer-(cans.

COMPLAINTS FROM JAUDENES.

He Says the Spanish Soldiers Are Obliged to Sleep in Manila Churches.

Special Cable Despatch to Tite Sun. Madrid, Aug. 23.-Gen. Jaudenes cables from Manila complaining that the Americans

have monopolized every available housing place and the Spanish soldiers are obliged to sleep in the churches. The necessarily great overcrowding resulting from this causes fear of an epidemic. Gen. Jaudenes describes the men as literally lying on top of one another. Gen. Jaudenes' despatches from Manila make no mention of the terms of capitulation. His

cablegram upon the subject seems to have gone astray, and Gen. Jaudenes has been asked to repeat it.
After the Cabinet meeting to-day all the Min-

isters were reserved with the exception of Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine. The latter said he thought that Gen. Jaudenes had not cabled the terms of the capitulation of Manila to the Government owing to his want of money the Americans having taken charge of the

Sellor Candenon, Minister of the Interior. would say nothing except that the peninsula was tranquil.

SAMPSON PRAISES GARCIA.

He Has Good Words Also for the Cub-WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Admiral Samp last night gave an interview to a reporter of the

Washington Times, from which the following extracts are made: I was very foreibly impressed with the Cubans. Of course I was not ashore as much as the officers of the army, but I saw a great deal of the Cubans and their commander, Gen. Garcia. They were not well clothed, and naturally made a very poor showing at first giance, but that could not be helped, considering the hardships of the long fight which they had

Waged against Spain. Gen. Garcia is a grand old man, and I learned to admire him during my short stay before Santiago. I think it very natural that he should withdraw his men when it seems that he was not invited to witness the surrender of Santiago. He had waged a war in that country for several years, and had even been captured once, and it was not out of the ordinary for him to set his heart upon seeing

It has been asserted that he was invited by Gen. Shafter. As to that I do not know. He said himself that he was not and under the circumstances it was appropriate that he should be invited. When he withdrew his men his reason was probably sufficient and good.

"I think the Cubans will be able to govern themselves, that is, judging from what I saw of them. Garcia seemed to appreciate the pur-poses and aims of the Americans, and the men of his army were disposed to do the right thing.

"I haven't much to tell you about Lieut. Hobson just now. So much has already been said about him in the papers I could not add much, but all that has been said was well deserved. He has a great task before him. Nothing has ever been done similar to the proposed attempt to raise the Colon by means of air bags. and if he succeeds it will be a great thing for him, probably one of the greatest of its kind

Referring to the work done by the various guns at Santiago, Admiral Sampson was not inclined to agree with the commonly expressed opinion that the 8-inch guns are the best. He admitted that they made a great showing, but pointed out that they could not pierce 17-inch armor, as the heavier ordnance could. The 8-inch gun, he thought, was a very effective weapon for reaching the unprotected parts of a vessel, however, and touring it to pieces. This, he said, was apparently illustrated at Santiago. This, in his opinion, is why the Spanish vessels were so badly wrecked by the American fire. In conclusion the Admiral paid a high com-

pliment to Capt. O'Neil, the Chief of the Bureau "It was the one branch of the Havy Depart-gittment," he explained, "that was ready when retain war started, and since that time he has ing plways kept us supplied well cheed."

## DOINGS IN SAN JUAN.

Interesting Events in Porto Rico's Capital Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

Poxes. Porto Rico, Aug. 23.-The San Juan orrespondent of THE SUN writes that all the 12-centimetre and 9-centimetre guns which the Spanish mounted for their defence of the capital against our army came on the steamer Antonio Lopez. It seems that the story that the Yosemite destroyed the Lopez and her cargo was erroneous. The warships Conch and Isabel II. are at San Juan. They went out to the place where the Lopez was beached and rere at work for several days unloading her cargo. They saved almost everything that was of any value. Everybody at San Juan was surprised that the Yosemite did not continue her firing into the Lopes, which must eventually have caused her to blow up, because large quantities of explosives formed part of he argo. This powder was all brought ashore

It had been badly needed. The Lopez brought fifteen of these 12-centimetre guns, but only twelve could be unloaded by the Concha and Isabel II. All of these guns are of German make, and are modern an-The part the Spaniards intended they should play in the land defences between the two bridges leading into the city shows how glad Gen. Macias and his men must hav to get them.

If the war had gone on and the Spanish troops at San Juan had made any stand at all the Americans would have been forced to bombard the city before being able to compel its surrender. Against a siege Gen. Macias declared that he had three months' provisions taking into consideration all the inhabitants as well as the army. Many officers of the army undoubtedly regret losing a chance to fight at San Juan, as they believed they could have won honors at least. Gen. Ortegn, who ranks next to Gen. Macias. has been especially flery ever since the beginning of the war. San Juan citizens quote him as declaring that he would burn the city before surrendering and also as having said when the war began that he would like to clear San Juan of all foreigners, by the sword if necessary Some anxiety is still felt regarding him feared that Gen. Macias may return to Madrid before the American occupation, leaving Gen Ortegs in command, when he might possible improve the opportunity to make trouble.

It was reported every day last week at San Juan that Gen. Miles was coming, and the populace hoped that he would come at once and take possession without waiting for the Span-

Gen. Macias, in his reception and treatment of THE SUR's correspondent, took evident pains to show personally every courtesy and consideration, even offering freedom to enter and in spect the fortifications. Still another example of the feeling among the officers is found in Col. Como, who, as already cabled to THE SUN has handed in his resignation, preferring to remain in Porto Rico under the Stars and Strines than to stick to the Spanish flag, which means going back to Spain. Among the lower grades of officers there is a general contentment at the of hostilities, as they harbor no delusions as to their ability to cope with the Americans The men in the ranks are not supposed to have much feeling of any kind, but THE SUN's correspondent is informed that all are greatly pleased that they are no longer obliged to face ertain defeat in the end, with the chances of

Meanwhile one or two local newspaper owned by Spaniards have not yet heeded the protocol, and are still continuing the warsingle handed. El Correspondencia has especially distinguished itself in this direction, printing ndencia has especially without interruption from day to day the most abourd rubbish alleged to be descriptions of the United States and the American character. All of this is slander pure and simple, and its foolishness is so apparent that it is hard to believe that it can do any real harm. The pro-Americans, however, are very angry over the matter, and are trying to discover some means of stopping the nonsense.

Many interesting details are now available concerning events in San Juan since the war began. The story told of Captain-General Macias is true to the effect that when the American fleet was sighted off the port on May of the approach of the warships.

"Yes," he said, "that is our fleet," and turned over for another nap. A while later he was radely aroused by shells bursting over the

The damage done to the fortifications by the bombardment was so small that it will certainly satisfy experts that it is only a waste of time nd a risk to ships to attack such fortifications. The reported number of killed by the bombardment was exaggerated. The best in-formation gives the actual number of killed as thirteen and the number of wounded as larger Some of the thirteen dead were among the ed, they having succumbed since the

om hardment.

One day the torpedo-boat destroyer Terro left the harbor to try to torpedo the St. Paul, which was on the blockade. Nearly the whole population of the city, having had plenty of notice beforehand, gathered along the sea wall, where they had an excellent view of the whole fight. The Terror got the worst of it. About a month ago some one cabled to San Juan that another bombardment was scheduled for July

26. The populace were notified, and all night long on July 25 the road to Rio Piedras was crowded with old and young, big and am rudging into the country and carrying supplies in cienie style to get beyond the danger limit. Thousands covered the distance that night. Next day, no bombardment having oc-

surred, they trudged back to town again.

Business men are now anxious to know the ditions under the new flag, not marely in respect of the customs, but with regard to the ney, which is of the greatest impo The Porto Rican peso is worth intrinsically about 33 cents, but passes generally as equal to half a dollar, American gold, though it is always liable to fluctuation. If the American Government should decide to redeem the pesce at 50 cents, THE SUN'S correspondent is inermed that an immense quantity of peace of recent coinage in Spain which have never b shipped will surely be sent to San Juan, thus adding to the burden.

Every local official wants to know if he is to keep his position under American rule and all anxiously awaiting American possession and an early settlement of all problems.

ILLUMINATION IN PORTO BIOO.

hey Thought Santa Isabel Was Ablaze Miles Didn't Leave on Monday.

Special Cable Despaishes to THE SUN PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 23.-A big fire was een last night to the eastward of this city and it was supposed that the town of Santa Isabel, some twelve miles distant, was burning. Squadron A was ordered out at midnight and proceeded to Santa Isabel, which was found to be intact. It is not yet known where the

Mrs. Alexander Van Bensselaer, whose yacht May arrived here about ten days ago with supplies from Philadelphia, will start North to-day. Mrs. Van Bensselaer has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the injuries she sustained by being thrown from her horse sustained by being thrown from her horse while returning from a visit to Gen. Wilson's headquarters. Col. E. L. Clause and several sick troopers will also so unrth on the May.

Troopers Clark and Childs of Squadrom A. Kelly, Boyle. Cheston, and Pancoast of Bettery A. and Treopers Leein and Burclay have sailed for the United States on the steamer Sylvia.

FORCH ANS. 22.—The departury of Gen. affles, who was to have sailed for New Orleans compared as board the steamer Armsess, has been desired.

## MISS GOULD GIVES \$25,000.

THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT FOR SUP-PLIES POR THE CAMPA.

A Splendid Accession to the Fund of the Women's War Rollef Association, One of Whose Most Enthusiastic Members the Donor Is-Gift Announced Yesterday.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's War Relief Association held resterday at the Windsor Hotel it was anounced that Miss Helen Gould had given \$25,000 to the association for the relief work now in progress. The money will be used in purchasing supplies for the various camps, but principally for the one at Montauk Point. Miss Gould has been a member of the association since it was formed and recently was elected Assistant Director-General. In this capacity she has presided at the meetings held lately the absence of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the Director-General. The latter has now established headquarters at Montauk Point and directs all the relief work of the asso-

When the society turned its attention to the camp at Montauk Point Miss Gould was one of the first to go there to find out the needs of the men. She has made two visits to th camp so far, and after each visit has personally superintended the purchasing of the supplie quired. Two weeks ago it was announced that she had given \$300 to the fund of the asso ciation, and several contributions had been made by her previous to that. In addition to Miss Gould, with some of the other members of the association, has visited several of the hospital ships and offered to sup ply anything that was needed. In several cases the offer was accepted and supplies were purchased by her. On her visits to Camp Wikoff Miss Gould has gone all over the camp, as it was her desire to come in close contact with the men and learn their needs in detail. It was the observations thus made that led Miss Gould to make the gift of \$25,000 which was announced esterday.

Mrs. Walworth, who has been permanently established at the camp since last Wednesday was informed by Miss Gould on Monday that she might draw on her for \$25,000 for the chase of supplies, both for the camp at Mon tauk and the other camps where the associ tion is working. The need of supplies and the demands made for them on the War Belief As sociation have been constantly increasing, and Miss Gould's offer comes at a most opportuni

It was announced also at the meeting that

Mr. Jack Prentice and Mrs. Edward Talmadge had loaned their shooting box at Montauk Point to the association to be used by Mrs Walworth as headquarters. Arrangements have been made by the association to supply the camp with thirty gallons of milk a day. Five cooks are now employed in the diet kitchen established at the camp by the society and yesterday a waitress and a dishwasher were sent there. During the past week chickens and eggs have been sent to Fort Monroe: 25 pounds of butter, 1 box of oranges 30 bottles of blackberry cordial, 100 siphons of viehy and 12 dozen eggs to Camp Wikoff, and 5 barrels of ginger ale, 3 cases of lime juice, 25 Fort Hamilton. On Aug. 19 the association The supplies contributed for the latter vesse

At the meeting of the asse Mrs. Daniel Lamont was elected Registrar, to succeed Miss Beubina Walworth, who has resigned in order to assist directly in the work at Montauk Point. These subscriptions to the society's fund were announced as being among the latest received:

Mrs. Russell Sage. . .

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED; TWO BURT. Were Leaning Out of a Train to Reply to

Greetings-Struck by Pillars. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.-William Chichester, 21 years old, of 228 First street, Jersey City. d Victor Tensey, 24 years old, of 1427 Eighth street, St. Louis, both privates in Bat tery K. Seventh United States Artillery, were instantly killed near Germantown Junetion of the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day, while on their way to Montauk Point. John Pulaski and P. Byrnes, two other privates in the same command, were seriously hurt. The dead soldiers were taken off the train at Germantown Junction. The injured were taken to Jersey City.

The command was coming from Tampa, Fla The train left Gray's Ferry, in this city, at 2:40 o'clock, and while it was approaching the bridge at Ridge avenue, in the northwestern part of the city, where a growd of sighteeers was assembled to watch it pass, the artillerymen responded from the open windows and datforms to the greetings of the throng. The bridge is supported in the centre by a row of ron pillars between the two inside or freight racks which pass under the bridge.

Private Tensey was standing on a platforn waying his hat to the people on the bridge. Be iid not see the iron pillar which the train was swiftly approaching until he was struck by it and knocked from the train a corpse. The other three men were leaning out of car windows and dodged. But there were several iron pillars in a row beside the track and they put their seads out in time to strike the second one hichester's skull was crushed and he died intantly. Pulaski had his arm and shoulder ed, and Byrnes is believed to have had als skull fractured.

The train was stopped at Germantown Junetion, two miles away, to remove the dead men. The officer in charge of the men insisted on taking the bodies to Jersey City. The railroad conductor explained that the law of Pennsylvania required that the bodies of all persons killed in a railway accident should be left within the limits where the death occurred for investigation by the Coroner. The artillery officer refused to have the bodies removed from the train. The conductor ran the train on a siding and held it there for an hour. The officer finally gave in upon representation from city police officials, and per-mitted the bodies to be removed. He refused to allow the injured men to be taken to a hos pital in this city, and the train then proceeded

J. H. Haverstick, an accident agent on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made an examination of all the facts in the case and carried an official report of it to Division Superintendent Brooks at Jersey City to-night.

SHE FLOPPED INTO A CAR PENDER. Young Woman's Mishap in Trying to Es-

cape from a Man. That the steel fenders on the under trolley cars are useful, if not ornamental, was illustrated to the satisfaction of a carload of passengers last evening when one of them attached to an Eighth avenue car picked up a young woman and carried her almost a block. young woman and carried her almost a block. When the car was brought to a standatill and also was lifted out of the fender, it was found that she had escaped with no worse injury than a brulesd ankle. The car, south-bound, was nearing beventy-ninth street, when the young sounan came running out of the darkness dead ahead. The motorman shouted and put on his brake hard, but the next moment she was lying in the fender, the front end of it having knocked her fast from under her.

The young woman said that she had been walking in the Fark with a man, who frightened lare, and she was running to occase him when the car circuit her. The walked care, and she was running to account him when the car circuit her. The walked cares alone, retening to give her name.

## GRATITUDE OF SPANIARDS.

Cervora Says No One in Spain of Education and Standing Will Hate This Country-Cavanilles Says the "United States, Once Our Enemy, Will Be Our Friend."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23,-Two interesting leters from celebrated Spanish prisoners at Annapolis, one from Admiral Cervera and the other from Commander Cavanillas, have been received in Washington. The letters bear s park on the envelope indicating that they have been censored by the authorities of the United States Naval Academy. The letter of Admiral

Cervera is: 'My DRAR SIR: In answer to your letter asking me what I think of my treatment by the American people, a subject upon which I conrersed with you before, and about the probability of it being known to my countrymen through the press of Spain, I am inclined to think that the inhabitants of my native country have changed their minds about the barbarity of the Americans, as has been always told us, and further that I have no doubt that once peace is declared the Spaniards will recognize the gentlemanly treatment of their brethren now prisoners in America.

"It may be possible that some ignorant persons of my native country, personally blinded by the sensational utterances of the Spanish papers, have given expressions of hate regarding America, but I do not believe any person of social standing and education, after rhat America has done for us, will continue to hate the people and the Government which now holds us prisoners. On the contrary, I be lieve such hatred as may have been engondered will pass away as it did between France and Russia. Russia once defeated the giory of France, but to-day they are the best of ends and allies.

"I have not words enough to express the thanks and gratitude I hold for America and her people, who took into consideration what I never considered more than a duty in recognition of the bravery of the soldier and the whole obligation of a gentleman. I refer to what I have done for Lieut Hobson, which was so quickly taken hold of by the American people and which has brought and is bringing me ovations, verbal and written thanks, deluged me with presents, and caused my instant recognition sherever I have visited, and further may have influenced the royal treatment of my officers. nen, and myself by the United States Government. I can take nothing but the kindest renembrances of such a people with me to Spain. whom I think will also be grateful for such kind treatment. I am yours very truly, "PACUAL CERVERA"

The letter of Commander Cavanillal is as folows, after repeating almost word for word the thanks of Admiral Cervers for the kind treatment of the Spanish prisoners by America:

"It is true that when we go home we go from country full of joy, victorious over our own but it is also true, and I find it obligatory upon myself to say it, that the victorious country has never in any way attempted to make us feel as onquered prisoners. when we go home we will tell the Spanish people how generously we were treated, how at tentively we were received, and that when peace is finished the United States, once our enemy, will be our friend. That although our enemy in war, in personal deeds the American people do not know what hate is. On the contrary, their hearts are full of pity for the van-

We can also say that we have found that we are in the hands of an honorable enemy, who has never allowed us to fee!, by a restriction of our liberties, that we were prisoners. It will be well to say here that, once home, the people of the United States will hear and remembe we are grateful and thankful to them, and that f Spain has lost the war she has not lost be:

WRECKAGE OR JETSAM?

Trunks, Bedding, Steamer Chairs and Tim ber Pens Aflost East of Fire Island.

Capt. Hansford of the British steamship Algoa, a freighter which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, believes that a passenger shi has been wrecked, probably in collision, almost within sight of the Fire Island beach.

The Algon steamed through a lot of floating uff, between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morn ing, about ten miles due east of Fire Island Capt. Hansford says that he counted about thirty boxes and trunks adrift, including number of big Saratogas and several trunks sovered with yellowish tin, such as are used by immigrants. There were also a large number tached to bunks and apparently only a short time in the water, a lot of splintered woodwork resembling cabin fittings, parts of what seemed to be cattlepens, and two tables.

The Algoa was in a hurry to get to port and did not stop to examine the stuff closely. Her skipper ventured the opinion that a cattle carrying steamship had been in collision with a liner and that the liner had got the worst of it. Capt. Hansford said he believed that the stuff had not been more than twenty-four hours adrift. The wire mattresses were free from rust and the trunks looked as if they had

been only a few hours in the water. Among the fleet that sailed for European ports on Saturday were two cattle carriers, one of which also has accommodations for about sixty first-cabin passengers, and is regarded a equal to the single screws of the Britannic

THE SUN communicated last night with the life-saving stations along the Long Island coast sast of Fire Island. No wreekage has come ashore, and the stations have seen and heard nothing of a collision or wreck off that coast that suggests any explanation of the presence of the drift stuff.

One suggestion made about it is that a Government transport, after landing her passen-gers from Santiago at Montauk and being disnfected in the quarantine there, was instructed to fling overboard remnants of baggage and bedding, tear out the wooden two-story bunks occupied by fever patients, and get rid of the nvalids' deck chairs as a preliminary to coming into this port.

It is not impossible that baggage from La Bourgogne, lost off Sable Island, should have drifted down nearly to the Long Island coast on the Labrador current.

ROBBED CANADIAN CUSTOMS, The Government Swindled Out of \$500,000 by Oriental Merchants.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 23.-Dominion Inspector McMichael made the discovery here during the special inspection that wily Japanese and Chinese importers have swindled the Canadian Government at this point out of nearly \$500,000. They have been using double sets of invoices. In China the exporters prepared the two sets, one for the use of the merchants and the other to be used at the customs office. For example, an overcost was involced at 90 cents which sold at \$4 in China and \$7 in America. Thousands of cases of similar misrepresentations have occurred, while in the ast six years not one instance has been brought to light where white merchants had attempted the fraud. Customs Collector Thowells has been suspended.

Investigation of Army Management WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- There are strong in-

gelke of the Seventy-first Regiment is home on furlough. While walking on Washington street o-day he met Mrs. David McHavey, who wa dications that a general investigation of the army administration, especially of the medical so pleased to see him that she threw her arms and subsistence departments, will be ordered. Secretary Alger is represented as in favor of rching examination of these departments Simpson's new joan office and enfo deposit \$45 West 45d of, near loved way -- Ada.

LINARES STARTS HOME.

THE WOUNDED GENERAL LEAVES WITH 1,000 MEN FOR SPAIN.

Torni Bids Him a Tearful Farewell-Tells the Soldiers They Did Their Duty, Have Nothing to Fear, and Must Speak the Truth in Spain-6,000 Prisoners Still at Guantanamo and 3,500 at Santiago Special Cubic Despatch to Turn Stru.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23,-Gen. Linares. who was in command of the Spanish troops here prior to his being wounded in the fighting at San Juan, sailed to-day for Spain on the transport Pedro Satrustegui, with 1,200 men.

The Montevideo has sailed with 1,000 troops There are 3,500 Spaniards still remaining here and of these 1,500 are sick. It is thought that all of them will leave Santiago before the end of the week.

Gen. Toral, who succeeded Gen. Linares in the command, accompanied the latter to the steamer. He made a speech to the soldiers, some of whom fought at El Caney and San Juan. He told them to tell the truth when they reached Spain. They had done their duty and had nothing to fear. He thanked them for their gallant conduct. Gen. Toral shed tears when he bade Gen. Linares adieu.

Gen. Ewers arrived this morning from Guantanamo, with Major Boetner and two companies of the Second Immunes. Major Boetner is suffering from fever. One of the immunes died as the steamer entered the harbor. Major Boetner was relieved by Col. Ray. There are 6,000 Spanish prisoners at Guanta-

name. Major Boetner says they are orderly. but many of them fear an attack by the Cubana SPAIN'S AGENTS SAIL TO-MORROW.

Blanco May Fight the Insurgents If They Attack His Soldiers. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Madrid, Aug. 23,-The Queen Regent to-

night signed the decree restoring the constitutional guarantees in connection with the pro vincial elections only. The Liberal, discussing the meeting of the Cortes between Sept. 6 and 9, says that Parlia-

ment is the sole remaining hope of the people. Unless it rouses the nation from its lethargy restores confidence, and severs with a firm hand the ties that still bind Spain to so many lost causes, the coming political organization will fall with irreparable discredit like its predecessors and will end by losing the little influence it has on the destinies of the country. At the Cabinet Council held last night Gen Correa, Minister of War, read a telegram from

apt.-Gen. Blanco, in which he informs the Government that the Cuban insurgents continue attacking the Spaniards everywhere. consequence of this report the council instructed Gen. Blanco to resume an offensive attitude toward the insurgents only.

Admiral Manterola, Chief of the Spanish Ma-

rine in the Antilles, was chosen to replace Admiral Pastor y Landero as one of the Spanish Commissioners for Cuba.

The Cabinet Council last night ordered that vernment instruct the Spanish Commissioners for the Antilles to leave Madrid to-day

and sail from La Coruña on Aug. 25. Such in structions were given to-day. The greatest secrecy is observed regarding the main in structions to the Commissioners. Duke Almodovar de Rio was authorized b the Council to ask the Government for an elu-

cidation of the obscurities in the protocol affecting properties in the Antilles. The Government approves the refusal of Spanish sailors to accept a parole who have not been engaged in a fight, as to do so would be contrary to the military code

ALGER TO SEE CAMP WIKOFF.

Will Be There To-Day and Hopes the President Will Come Later.

Secretary Alger came up from Washington last evening and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel had talk withDeputy Quartermaster General Amos 8. Kimball about the condition of affairs at Camp Wikoff. Secretary Alger will visit the camp to-day. He will stay there one night at least. He hopes to be able to induce the President to make the journey to Montauk before

the volunteer troops are mustered out. Concerning the object of his visit to the camp secretary Alger said he was going to investigate generally the complaints that have been made about the food supply and hospital accommodations. He said he understood that there had been a scarcity of milk at the camp and that this subject would receive his first at

"I am determined that the soldiers there shall have all the milk they need, even if the Government has to buy a herd of cows to pro-

vide it," said Mr. Alger emphatically All complaints about poor food would b ooked into, he said, and he was sure that matters could be so arranged that the soldiers both sick and well, would get everything the needed, no matter what it was. When asked about the disbandment of the troops he said the volunteers at the camp would be mustered out as soon as possible. He thought it only nat ural that the boys of the Seventy-first who are quartered there should want to get home and he promised that they would have an opportunity to return to New York very soon. When the volunteers were mustered out, he said, the regulars would get a thirty days' furlough posts from which they were drawn.

"Are there to be any changes in the President's Cabinet in the near future?" asked the "None that I know of," replied Mr. Alger. I have heard of no prospective resignations, ex-

cept that of Judge Day, and of course you know all about that." "Will Gen. Lee go back to Cuba?" That matter will be settled later," replied the Secretary. "We must first get the report of the peace commissioners who are to be sen there before anything definite can be decided. I will say this much, however. Gen. Lee is very much attached to the Seventh Army Corps, and

he does not wish to be separated from his com Speaking of the troops still at Santiago, Ger Aiger said he expected that Gen. Shafter would leave Cubs to-day at the latest. He would no be surprised to hear that Gen. Shafter had left yesterday.

"By the way, Mr. Secretary," said the re-porter. "one of your Colonels at Montauk Point has caused quite a stir among the politicians

lately."
Oh. you mean Roosevelt, I presume," said
Gen. Alger, with a smile. "Well, he is all
right." KISSED AS HOBSON WAS.

Tarrytown Belles Saiute Soldier Engelke Who Is Back from the War. TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.-Brandt H. En

round him and hugged and kissed him. Meet ing her friend. Miss Bessie Tompkins, later, she told her how she had greeted Engelke. Miss Tompkins is one of Tarrytown's belies. She said she would do the same thing. She met Engelke this afternoon on Main street and, going up to him, gave him a good squeeze and rissed him aquarely on the lips. NARRYILLE CLEARED FOR ACTION.

Then the Infanta Isabel Told of the Prot col and Our Boys Cheered.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun flux. LONDON, Aug. 23 .- A despatch to the Central News from Havana says that the cruiser Infanta Isabel arrived at Gibara yesterday with despatches for Gen. Luque.

The gruiser reports that she met the American warship Nashville, which immediately prepared for battle. The Infanta Isabel informed the commander of the Nashville that a peace protocol had been signed, whereupon the crew of the latter burst into cheering.

The two warships proceeded together to Gibara.

TRAIN BUNS THROUGH FIRE.

A Forest Was Ablane and the Enginee Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Paris, Aug. 23,-Great forest fires are raging in the southwestern part of France between Bordeaux and the Spanish frontier. An excursion train that was returning from San Sebas tian to Bordeaux last night had a narrow escape from destruction.

The train passed the station at La Boukeyre at midnight. The night was cloudy, and the air was hot and oppressive, so much so that the passengers questioned whether it was due to natural conditions. Suddenly, as the train rounded a bend in the line, there was revealed magnificent but appalling sight. The fores on both sides of the track was on fire and the flames were rushing upon the train like a tida

The engineer stopped and reversed his engine just in time to save the lives of all the pas-sengers. He backed to a safe distance, but did not get to a place of safety until the rising wind had blown sparks and burning twigs all around

When the train finally ventured to start again t was not long before it was again amid a furious fire. The earriages became so hot that the woodwork cracked, and the passengers were almost suffocated by the tempest of fire outside the windows. It was fully as dangerous now to retreat as to go on, so Engineer Lopes and his stoker, Durete, drove shead under full steam. The passengers were in paroxysms of panie. Some of them fainted through fright, while others yelled at the top of their voices. The sleepers under the rails were burning and the roofs of the carriages were crackling

The train dashed along at a tremendous rate of speed and was soon out of danger. Then the passengers became hysterical and laughed and eried, but were soon calmed.

There are other fires burning in the same district, the area affected covering thirty miles Some deaths have been reported. Many farmouses have been destroyed. The fires originated from lightning. The atmosphere for many days has been supercharged with electricity.

FUTURE OF SAMOA.

A German Paper Advises That the Islands

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Berlin, Aug. 23.-The Marine Politische Cor. espondens, in an article on the consequences hat will follow the establishment by the United States of a mival base at Pago Pago, in the Samoan Islands, says that the political and accompanying economical advantages of Ger-many, whose local interests are predominant n Samos, compared with those of other for eigners, can be adjusted only by dividing the slands between the three treaty powers. It proposes that the Island of Savaii be given to England, Tutulla, on which Pago Pago is situated, to the United States, and Upolu to Ger-

many. The Neueste Nachrichten calls upon the Gov. ernment to act energetically in connection with Samoa. It says it will gain nothing by being demure. If it requires a naval station there it will have to be taken, as was Kiao

ANOTHER BOTTLE MESSAGE.

Chau in East China.

written:

Half Seas Over. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Aug. 23 .- The Naval Officer of the port of Batabano, on the south side of Cuba, has transmitted to naval headquarters here a piece of newspaper, on the margin of which is

"Transport No. 2, June 20, 1898. William and Charles Escudero, father and son, over. Company F. Ninth Infantry. The finder of this bottle will please answer this address, N. A. Escudero, this company, Ninth Infantry. The message was found in a bottle by the erew of the schooner Diana on the south shore of Cayo Cauteles.

NAPOLEONS FOR CUBA

Sent to That Island. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Aug. 24.-The Times, in its financial rticle, says that £100,000 in Continental coins, chiefly Napoleons, has been taken to New York for transmission to Cuba. There is no more

Spanish gold available, even on the Continent. The Bank of England was cleared of its whole stock of Alfonsos some weeks ago, hence shippers want Napoleons, as the Cubans do not favor the other 20-franc pieces. The transaction was of a special character, and had nothing to do with New York exchange. A further

shipment is probable.

NO EUROPEAN MEDDLING, Paris Temps Thinks Europe Had Better Let the Philippines Question Alone.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Paris, Aug. 23,-The Temps says that the people of the United States are now pleased to celebrate an alliance with Great Britain. This state of mind is directly connected with the question of the Philippines. Nevertheless a rigorous opposition is being aroused. All hope

is not lost yet. There is only one thing that will insure the triumph of chauvinism, and that is maindroit intervention of European diplomacy in a question of public opinion, which, the paper adds, it hopes to see settled by the United States alone.

UNION WITH ENGLAND.

for Possible Alliance. Special Cable Despatch to The Stra

LONDON, Aug. 23.-The Pail Mail Gazette, in an article on the meeting of the international arbitration commissioners in Quebec. says that the conference is a sign that the two nations—Great Britain and the United States— intend to bury their superficial differences.

It is not necessary, the paper adds, to assume that this is an immediate forerunner of a formal alliance, but it is a long step toward clearing the ground, without which any formal or informal alliance would be impossible.

HAWAII AS A MODEL

Special Cubic Desputch to THE SUN LONDON, Aug. 24.-The Standard says it expects Hawaii will be the easiest to manage of all the new possessions of the United States

It adds:
The Americans could set us an example of putting tropical colonies to commercial uses, though in the matter of government and administration they may learn from as.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOSPITALS AT CAMP WIRDER CLOSED TO ALL BUT CRITICAL CARRA.

CAN'T CARE FOR SICK MEN.

Situation Grows More Serious Every Day-Regulars Still Suffer from Lack of Proper Food -- Auxiliary Cruisers Badger and Resolute In-The Gallant Marines Who

Fought at Guantanama on the Resolute.

CAMP WIEGFF, MORTAUR POINT, Aug. 23 .- A erisis has finally been reached in the general hospital here. The place is so crowded now that not another man can be put in it, and tolay the order went out to the various camps that they must keep their sick to themselves for the present and not send them to the hospital unless they are in such a critical condition that to keep them in camp will imperil their lives. The result is that in every camp there was a dozen or more sick men who will never improve a bit until they get the right kind of

treatment in the hospital.

Men are breaking down here every day, and the queer part of it is that the majority of them are men who left Cuba in good condition and were taken ill on the transports. Many of them are men who had the fever in Cube and got well. When they got on the transports they were almost immediately stricken down again. Many of these men braced up after they got ashore here, but one by one they have gone under. They don't seem to be able to get the fever out of their bones. There are cavalrymen here who are ordinarily crack riders, but who now get thrown almost every time they get into the saddle Some of them have an idea that they can shake the fever off in this way, but few of them have had any success so far.

Just what is responsible for this is a question. Some attribute it to the sudden change of climate, but officers who ought to know say that the frightful food that has been given to these weak men since they have been here has had more to do with it than anything else. With a lot of good nourishing food, they say, it would not be long before the majority of the men would be all right again. There is just one place here where the regulars can get decent food without paying for it, and that is in the hospital.

The condition in the camps of the regulars s precisely the same as already described in THE SUN. There has been absolutely no relief from the Government and red tape will prohibit any, for that iron-clad rule about eating old rations before new ones are issued will never be broken. Even if it was is would not mean much for these soldiers here, for there are only army rations in the commissary's storehouses, and until these men get something better they are not going to get well any faster. On the other hand, many of the men who came up here so sick that they had to be carried to the hospital on stretchers are improving daily. It is a condition of affairs that no one here seems to understand.

What is going to be done with the sick who are coming daily on the transports is a ques-tion that no one seems able to answer. Most of these men are in need of hospital attention at once, and there are no hospitals for them to go to. Just where to place the responsibility for this condition of affairs is difficult to determine. The explanation given by the doctors has been that there is a lack of wagons to transport lumber over the hills. To-day a Sun reporter counted on the beach near the ron pier, where the transport City of Mason was docked, forty wagons. They were waiting for the luggage of officers and soldiers, and up on the hill carpenters were sitting around do

ing nothing because they had no lumber to

work on. The Long Island Railroad has

brought here enough lumber to build hospitals

for 5,000 sick, but it is lying around the depot. No one seems to know what to do with it. To-night 250 sick men were shipped away to New York on the Rio Grande, but their places were filled up so rapidly that the departure of these men afforded scarcely any relief. In the matter of the hospitals here something has got to be done, and done quickly, or there will be

erious trouble. The auxiliary cruisers Badger and Resolute here to-day from on board nearly 700 of the American army from Cuba. The Resolute got a royal reception as she came into Fort Pond bay, for stowed away on her were 250 gallant marines who gave the Spaniards their first lesson in the American style of fighting at Guantanamo. They are in command of Col. Huntington, and it is a matter of general disappointment here that they are not going to take up their quarters in this camp. But this is a military station, and the marines belong to the other arm of the service. So, when the Besolute has disembarked the army troops she has on boards she will proceed to the Ports-mouth Navy Yard and land Col. Huntington and his marines there. Besides the marines the Besolute brought home Batteries 2, 4, and 5 of the Second Artillery, which are under ec mand of Gen. Randolph. In all there are 408

troops on the Besolute. The cruiser came in pretty close to the shore to-day, and the marines could be seen on her decks. People on shore cheered them, and the marines waved their hats in response. From Dr. Magruder, the health officer who boarded the Resolute, it was learned that the marines are in splendid shape. There are 61 men sick on the cruiser, but not more than a dozen of these are of the Marine Corps. The men are mighty glad to get back to the United States and sent a great batch of telegri-as ashore to be transmitted to their friends. Fire artillerymen on the Resolute will be landed

some time to-morrow. The Badger brings back 186 men of the Thirty-fourth Michigan. The men are from Companies I, K and L. There are 86 men sick. but none of them seriously. There were as deaths on either of the cruisers on the trip up and no infections diseases are reported. The two cruisers left Santiago together on Aug. 18 and arrived here within an hour of

each other The transport Leona, which arrived last night, brought definite news of when Gen. Shafter might be expected. When she lett Santiago, a transport was lying in the atream waiting for a chance to dock. She was being stocked for a trip north from lighters, and a number of other officers north. When Gen. Shafter comes he will take command as a matter of course, but it is not expected that he will retain it for more than twenty-four hours, as he will be called to Washington at nce. Gen. Shafter will probably go to the Andrews cottage, where Gen. Young is now quartered. Gen. Joe Wheeler continues to keep his headquarters in a tent, taking the same dis-

comforts his men under him have to endure. To-day it is officially reported that there are 250 typhoid cases here. A week ago there were less than twenty-five, and fully seventy have been sent away to New Haven on the yacht Red Cross, making the total number of typhoid cases here since the camp was established considerably over 300. There has been no ap-parent carelessness in the handling of this disease, but restorday an official came to THE SUN reporter and deliberately charged that the male nurses were responsible for the spread of the disease on account of their lax methods. He said that the first, in fact the only, important precaution that must be taken to prevent the spread of typhold was being neglected because of the extra labor it involved. Of the military doctors, the female nurses, and the sisters of charity who are working in the hospital, it must be said that they are applying thesis

It Is Said She Will Be the Englest to Manage of Our New Colonies.